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FREE PRESS ASSOCIATION, Publishers,
Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, JANUARY 17, 1918.

WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

Among the "banned counties," where draft quotas were filled up by voluntary enlistment the Official Bulletin is now heralding "Vermont: Windham county." All up for patriotic Windham!

The announcement of the German Crown Prince to wounded British prisoners about to be exchanged that he hoped to go to Canada after the war is interesting. No wonder he asked if they would throw stones at him, if he went. Even the Kaiser's heir is beginning to realize that Germany will have few friends, when peace returns.

Two very adequate reasons for the disappearance of dogs in Germany are advanced by a Berne correspondent of the New York World. In the first place the people have no food for dogs. In the second place, the people are eating the dogs. We wish Germany had Vermont's dogs so we could enter into our own again as one of the most successful sheep-breeding States in the Union.

DEMINISHING MAN POWER.

Vermont and other States have not as yet been driven to the employment of women on our street cars and in the mail delivery service and so on as in England. France and other countries now at war. The fact remains, however, that we are feeling the diminishing of our man power in a host of directions. The Rutland News reflects this situation in the following paragraph:

"The proposal of the Rutland Railway, Light & Power company to equip its trolley cars so that they can be handled by one man, is not at all surprising. The difficulty of getting conductors and motormen is constantly increasing, and the men who are secured are continually requiring more pay. There is no question but what as an incidental result of the paucity of men trolley car companies all over the country will be compelled to practice just such economy, which of course will be continued after the war is over."

This is but one of many similar illustrations of the necessity of conserving our strength as a people in every possible way. In order to do this effectively we must learn to restrict our demands for what we have come to regard as necessities. When this war began we had reached the acme of extravagance in America. We must now learn to adapt ourselves to new conditions to deliver our own purchases more, to do with less "waiting upon" and to live the "terrible life." All this will mean that the terrible war will be turned to our ultimate advantage in a host of ways.

THE NEXT FEDERAL LOAN.

The announcement was recently made that the next issue of Liberty bonds would be made about the middle of February. Whether that is to be the exact date or not, it is certain that the effective preparedness of our nation for war will soon necessitate another popular loan. The preliminaries of the new loan campaign have already been instituted. Judge C. H. Darling has been named as State chairman for Vermont as the following letter to him from Charles A. Morse, governor of the Federal Reserve bank of Boston, will show:

January 12, 1918.
Charles H. Darling, Esq.,
Burlington, Vt.

Dear Sir:

I have pleasure in appointing you State chairman of Vermont for the coming Liberty Loan campaign. I consider it important that the Liberty Loan organization in Vermont should immediately be extended, and I suggest that in the process you have due regard for the organization which has already been developed and which has on the whole produced satisfactory results.

I hope also that there will be the closest co-operation and sympathy between you and our Boston committee in this patriotic work.

Very truly yours,
CHARLES A. MORSE,
Governor.

The selection of Judge Darling to have charge of the distribution of the third issue of Liberty bonds in the Green Mountain State ensures a thorough and effective organization, and practically establishes the certainty that Vermont's quota will be met and more. In this patriotic work there should be the most hearty co-operation of all our people regardless of all differences over which we are wont to divide into parties, creeds, factions and closely circumscribed circles. Have your money ready to invest and at the same time help Uncle Sam to win your war.

FOOD AND BINDER TWINE.

When the federal authorities started in to take control of the food situation we showed in these columns that there was no logical stopping point for paternal government. The country is now learning all this for itself. Having undertaken to regulate food, the United States authorities must regulate the means of producing food. Pursued to its logical conclusion this policy must eventually mean the

NEW ALIGNMENT OF NATIONS UNDER NEW CONDITIONS.

World politics, like the American brand with which most of us are more familiar, makes strange bedfellows. The necessity of overcoming a menace to the future existence of all nations as sovereign powers has forced into practical alliance nations which were lately tearing at each other's throats as well as other lifelong friends. Unless we are well grounded in our own American history as well as that of the world in general it may bother us to tell which is which.

The latest illustration is afforded by Russia and Japan, which a decade ago were just concluding one of the most striking conflicts of the modern world. When the war between these two powers began, the average American would have jumped to the conclusion that Russia was a sure winner. That was another illustration of preparedness of a small power against unpreparedness of one of the strongest nations of the world numerically.

Later on we saw Japan and Russia fighting on the same side in a world war. We beheld the remarkable spectacle of not a few sons of Nippon urging the formation of an international alliance, to which at one time since this conflict began even Germany was deemed eligible by the shifty Japs.

When that was ended, it found Britain rejoicing, as in former decades it had fought to assure, that Russia for a long time to come was cut off from all probability of reaching its goal of the centuries in the possession of Constantinople, which would assure its control of an outlet from the Black sea through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. Yet we saw Britain uniting with France under stress of the present war to guarantee to Russia the possession of Constantinople as the price of its co-operation in overcoming Germany.

If we go back to the middle of the nineteenth century we find Prussia and Austria uniting to fight Denmark, with the Schleswig-Holstein provinces as the prize of conquest. Then Prussia trumps up a war with Austria and takes the Danish provinces for itself, thus gaining a "Panama strip" for its own Kiel canal to the North sea. Yet force of circumstances and intrigue have combined to make Austria absolutely dependent upon Germany to this day as a result of the early course of the late Emperor Francis Joseph in playing completely into the hands of the Prussian rulers of Germany.

The great Napoleon would drop dead again, if he could come to life and see the great British armed host now fighting on French and Belgian soil not far from the spot where he met his Waterloo and where the Prussians who under Blucher helped Wellington to make straight the path to St. Helena.

The most remarkable feature of the world war for Americans is the new alignment in which the United States finds itself by community of interest, if not by actual alliance. The first thought which will naturally occur to you, is that we are fighting side by side with Britain, the only great European power with which we have ever had war, our conflict with Spain over Cuba in 1898 having been merely a brush, that did not even necessitate our thorough preparation for war. We can readily picture the feelings with which Washington, John Paul Jones, Ethan Allen, and a host of other early American patriots would greet the spectacle of our fighting with the British and French against the Germans in 1917 and 1918.

Most of us are less familiar with the fact that the United States on more than one occasion narrowly escaped war with France, with which our relations are now of the most intimate and tender character, and deservedly so. Hardly had the American fathers adopted the first constitution of the United States, pronounced by Gladstone to be "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man," when troubles with France threatened another conflict.

The French revolution, the voluntary flight of the nobles, the massacre of the clergy and the land confiscation followed by the beheading of Louis XIV. started a general European war not wholly unlike that now in progress. When Citizen Genet landed on our shores and asked for the co-operation of America with France, a strong sentiment developed in favor of such a move. The American memory of Lafayette and Rochambeau was still lively with appreciation.

Washington, exemplifying his principle of "no foreign entanglement" for the young republic, answered the French appeal with his famous neutrality proclamation of April 22, 1793, in which he said: "The duty and interests of the United States require that they should, with sincerity and good faith, adopt and pursue a conduct friendly and impartial toward the belligerent powers."

Then followed a series of insolent and arrogant acts on the part of Citizen Genet, which recalled some of the German developments of the present period. Nothing but the strong sympathy of the American people as a whole for France averted a clash at that time. Later on through the machinations of Napoleon a serious situation actually developed.

A long series of aggressions on American commerce ensued. The French question and the laws growing out thereof became the all-absorbing topic of discussion throughout the country. The expulsion from France of United States Minister Charles C. Pinckney, resulted in the breaking off of all diplomatic relations between the two nations and the outlook was dark enough.

In a strenuous endeavor to heal the breach the United States government with a view to conciliation sent a special embassy to France in September, 1797. The American envoys were Charles C. Pinckney, Elbridge Gerry and John Marshall. It is interesting in the light of our present close friendship for France to recall that this delegation of Americans was shamefully treated. The representatives of the French government insolently demanded the payment by America of large sums of money as the price of peace.

It was then that Mr. Pinckney made his famous reply to this insolent proposition: "Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute."

The courage required for the representative of the young American republic to make this memorable rejoinder becomes evident when we recall the fact that the French forces had just overrun and conquered both Austria and Italy.

The episode, as might be expected, aroused intense feeling throughout the United States. The report of the delegation quickened the patriotic spirit of the people of the new republic and generated a real war sentiment. The country was placed on a war footing, and steps were taken to establish a real American navy. The navy department, which now figures so conspicuously in connection with our participation in the world war, was established in 1798 as a result in no small degree of this clash with France. The civil head of the navy department was made a member of the President's cabinet, with Benjamin Stoddard as the first secretary of the navy.

The counsel of Washington and Hamilton was invoked, and all commercial intercourse between France and the United States was suspended by act of Congress. In spite of the insolent treatment accorded the first embassy President John Adams in 1799 appointed a new commission to France to negotiate anew a treaty of amity and commerce with France. The war feeling was so strong that Hamilton and various members of the President's cabinet protested against this action.

As a result of this pacific step on the part of President Adams, Napoleon appointed three commissioners and a treaty was negotiated which averted war, although it was not satisfactory to the American people, and was conditionally confirmed by the United States Senate. But for this pacific course by President Adams, we might not be fighting in 1918 side by side with the French troops on French soil against the hated Kaiser.

drafting of labor by the United States government.

An illuminating light is thrown upon this whole situation by an announcement made in the Official Bulletin regarding the arrangement made by the federal food administration to regulate the binder twine industry. According to this authority Vermont and other farmers are to have protection very similar to that afforded in connection with coal and groceries and so on.

The binder twine industry is said to

come under the food bill's terms because binder twine is a necessary equipment in the production of food. As a consequence of war activities, high freight and other causes the price of binder twine will not be as low as in previous years but it will be a reasonable price. Moreover, it will be based upon the cost of raw material, over which the food administration has no control, plus reasonable differentials for manufacturing.

Vermont's experience in various other directions leaves no room for doubt that

the price of binder twine would have jumped to altitudinous heights but for this government control. As the situation stands the food administration dealing as a government department for the entire binder twine industry has made advantageous arrangements tending to stabilize prices, prevent undue advances and eliminate speculation waste and hoarding. All these measures assure the delivery to purchasers of binder twine at the lowest available prices. One factor in the situation is the announcement that Henry Wolfer, formerly warden of the Minnesota penitentiary, where he built up the third largest binder twine plant in the world, is in charge of the binder twine section of the food administration. Under these circumstances it is safe to say that other manufacturers will hardly be in a position to double cross the department which is working for the benefit of our farmers in Vermont and elsewhere.

THE ENFEEBLING OF THE RACE.

The killing and maiming of the flower of manhood going on in all of the leading nations of the world at this time as a result of this war is forcing upon the attention of scientists a tremendous problem. As we of Vermont have reason to know the American army is being chosen from the pick of our young men, while the halt, the lame and the blind, the physically infirm and the mental incompetents are left free to multiply and propagate their own kind. The same thing was true in France and Britain as long as their armies could be constituted from the flower of their young manhood. With the prolongation of the struggle, however, and with the necessity of meeting the necessities of enlarging armies the age limits have been raised and lowered so that able bodied men of advancing years as well as youth have been drawn into the ranks of European armies.

One effect of all this exhausting of the sturdy manhood of different countries has been pointed out and emphasized in a public address by Dr. Walter Fernald of Massachusetts, a noted leader in the study of feeble-mindedness. He made several startling remarks relative to the subject, stating the possibility of the next generation's being made largely of feeble-minded, in view of the fact that the cream of the nation would be killed off in the war.

Among other things Dr. Fernald said: "We are able to trace delinquency, shiftlessness, laziness, tendencies to lead disreputable lives, and moral degradation in general, to feeble-mindedness, which can be traced back to several generations. I have had the experience in a Vermont case, and another in my own home town. In one case 128 folks who were constantly in trouble and before the courts, were looked up and it was found that they all came from a common ancestry, the leader of which had married a feeble-minded woman."

Dr. Fernald in connection with the statement that Massachusetts has 25,000 feeble-minded people, said that the present method of punishing many wrongdoers was totally ineffective because it did not reform them. He showed that there were numerous cases where persons, who were, in fact, feeble-minded and lacked responsibility, were prosecuted several times for the same offense. They were never cured and "The State," he emphatically recommended Dr. Fernald, "should make some kind of provision for the feeble-minded."

It is gratifying to note in this connection that Vermont is taking hold of this problem in earnest and making provision for care of feeble-minded. But what will the efforts of single States amount to in comparison with the work of war in promoting the efficiency and enfeebling of the whole race?

BRADSTREET'S VERMONT WEEKLY TRADE REPORT

Bradstreet's Burlington office reports inventory returns thus far taken and received disclose the further fact that in the cases of manufacturing interests a prosperous period has been closed and with orders on hand at present available labor will be in demand to take care of that business.

Extreme cold weather has had its effect upon the store business; quarries have had to suspend as well as manufacturing plants. Further transportation troubles have interfered with receipt and shipment of goods in certain lines.

Coal shortage caused the closing of another manufacturing plant in the southern part of the State the past week with no definite date set for the resumption of work. There is not as much wood for fuel in evidence as is generally to be found at this period of the year. One reason for this shortage is given that, by reason of shortage of farm help the past year, the farmer was unable to cut the usual amount. Good prices are offered and paid for wood choppers. The price of wood for fuel has reached a mark heretofore unknown.

Retail merchants report a fair trade but in some instances the amount of business done at the clothing stores has not shown the returns of previous years. Clearance sales are being held but in a rule both clothing and dry goods merchants consider merchandise on hand a good asset and are inclined to restrict merchandise sales to purely clearance collections. While fair, are reported not equal to what they were a year ago.

Two mercantile failures were reported for the week just closed.

January 12, 1918.

TEN WAYS TO BEAT THE RAT.

1. Make all new buildings, wharves and other structures rat proof.
2. Make old buildings rat proof by remodeling.
3. Construct and screen sewers and drains so that they will not provide entrance and retreat for rats.
4. Keep greater cleanliness about markets, stores and generally throughout cities, villages and country districts.
5. Thrash and market grain early, so that stacks will not furnish harboring places and food for rats.
6. Remove piles of straw, trash and lumber which harbor rats in fields and vacant lots.
7. Protect the hawks, owls and other natural enemies of rats, which are no destructive to poultry as rats themselves.
8. Keep well-trained rat dogs on farms and about city warehouses.
9. Keep provisions which rats and mice will attack in rat-proof and mouse-proof containers.
10. Destroy rats and mice systematically by poisoning, trapping and by organized, systematic hunting.—Exchange.

VT. CROPS AT \$33,522,000

1917 Figures Show Increase over Preceding Year.

Green Mountain State Produced Nearly \$5,500,000 Worth of Corn—Potatoes Harvest Valued at over \$4,000,000.

Corn.....	\$ 5,400,000
Oats.....	2,600,000
Rye.....	35,000
Spring wheat.....	142,000
Barley.....	690,000
Buckwheat.....	420,000
Potatoes.....	4,200,000
Tobacco.....	45,000
Hay.....	17,600,000
Beans.....	733,000
Apples.....	1,540,000
Total.....	\$33,522,000

The monthly crop report, just issued by the United States department of agriculture, contains the crop statistics for 1917 together with similar figures for preceding years. Vermont figures for staple crops were as follows:

CORN.

Acreage (1917, 54,000 acres; (1916, 45,000 acres.)
Yield (1917, 2,338,000 bushels; (1916, 1,920,000 bushels.)
Yield per acre (1917, 47 bushels; (1916, 43 bushels.)

The average yield in the United States in 1917 was 26.4 bushels per acre. Only one State exceeded Vermont's yield per acre. The total value of Vermont's corn crop in 1917 was \$5,400,000.

OATS.

Acreage (1917, 88,000 acres; (1916, 80,000 acres.)
Yield (1917, 3,168,000 bushels; (1916, 2,560,000 bushels.)
Yield per acre (1917, 36 bushels; (1916, 32 bushels.)

The average yield in the United States was 36.4 bushels. Vermont's average yield was exceeded by 17 States. The total value of Vermont's crop in 1917 was \$2,600,000. Vermont's production in bushels was considerably more than twice the aggregate amount produced in the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

RYE.

Acreage (1917, 1,000 acres; (1916, 1,000 acres.)
Yield (1917, 20,000 bushels; (1916, 20,000 bushels.)
Yield per acre (1917, 20 bushels; (1916, 20 bushels.)

The average yield in the United States was 14.7 bushels. Only one State exceeded Vermont's yield per acre. The total value of Vermont's rye crop was \$35,000.

SPRING WHEAT.

Acreage (1917, 3,000 acres; (1916, 1,000 acres.)
Yield (1917, 60,000 bushels; (1916, 25,000 bushels.)
Yield per acre (1917, 20 bushels; (1916, 25 bushels.)

Average yield in the United States, 12.6 bushels. Vermont's average yield per acre was exceeded by seven States. The total value of Vermont's wheat crop was \$12,000.

BARLEY.

Acreage (1917, 17,000 acres; (1916, 15,000 acres.)
Yield (1917, 403,000 bushels; (1916, 412,000 bushels.)
Yield per acre (1917, 24 bushels; (1916, 27.5 bushels.)

Average yield in the United States was 23.7 bushels. Vermont's average yield per acre was exceeded by 11 States. The total value of Vermont's barley crop was \$690,000. The barley crop of Vermont in 1917 was more than twice as large as the aggregate crop of Maine and New Hampshire, and almost as much as the total amount produced by the three States of Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and Maine.

BUCKWHEAT.

Acreage (1917, 15,000 acres; (1916, 12,000 acres.)
Yield (1917, 286,000 bushels; (1916, 210,000 bushels.)
Yield per acre (1917, 22 bushels; (1916, 17.5 bushels.)

Average yield in the United States, 17.4 bushels. Vermont was exceeded by no State in the Union in bushels of buckwheat per acre. Total value of Vermont's buckwheat crop was \$420,000. Vermont's buckwheat crop was as large as the total crops of this cereal produced by New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois and Nebraska.

POTATOES.

Acreage (1917, 30,000 acres; (1916, 23,000 acres.)
Yield (1917, 3,000,000 bushels; (1916, 2,576,000 bushels.)
Yield per acre (1917, 100 bushels; (1916, 112 bushels.)

Average yield in the United States, 100.7 bushels. Vermont's yield per acre was exceeded by 19 States. The total value of Vermont's potato crop was \$4,200,000. Vermont raised more potatoes than the States of New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

TOBACCO.

Acreage (1917, 100 acres; (1916, 100 acres.)
Yield (1917, 165,000 pounds; (1916, 160,000 pounds.)
Yield per acre (1917, 1,650 pounds; (1916, 1,600 pounds.)

Average yield in the United States, 82.1 pounds. Vermont's yield per acre was exceeded by only one State. The value of Vermont's tobacco crop was \$45,000.

HAY.

Acreage (1917, 945,000 acres; (1916, 960,000 acres.)
Yield (1917, 1,831,000 tons; (1916, 1,666,000 tons.)
Yield per acre (1917, 1.92 tons; (1916, 1.70 tons.)

Average yield in the United States, 1.9 tons. Vermont's yield per acre was exceeded by 11 States, but by only one State, (Wisconsin), east of the Mississippi river. Total value of Vermont's hay crop was \$17,600,000. Vermont raised more tons of hay than the three States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

BEANS.

Acreage (1917, 10,000 acres; (1916, 3,400 acres.)
Yield (1917, 100,000 bushels; (1916, 33,000 bushels.)
Yield per acre (1917, 10 bushels; (1916, 9.7 bushels.)

Average yield in the United States, 8.8 bushels. Vermont's bean crop was equal to the total crop of Massachusetts and Indiana. Value of Vermont's bean crop was \$733,000.

APPLES.

Production (1917, 1,280,000 bushels; (1916, 3,312,000 bushels. Value of Vermont's apple crop, \$1,540,000.

The total value of Vermont's 11 staple crops as given above for 1917 was \$33,522,000, compared with a value of \$32,789,000 for the same crops in 1916.

HER TROUBLE IS GONE.

Mrs. Thomas H. Davis, Montgomery, Ind., says she had trouble with her bladder and had doctored for several months without relief, when Foley Kidney Pills were recommended and she commenced using them and got relief. They relieve backache, rheumatic pains, stiff, swollen joints and kidney trouble, J. W. O'Sullivan, 30 Church street.

The Burlington Savings Bank

Incorporated 1847			
DEPOSITS	SURPLUS	ASSETS	
\$6,710,112	\$86,544	\$3,768,466	
\$23,730,235	\$214,577	\$23,964,821	
\$283,799.55	\$9,812.99	\$273,612.54	
\$1,187,609.36	\$43,238.43	\$1,230,847.79	
\$2,121,207.11	\$170,238.51	\$2,291,445.62	
\$7,000,561.09	\$330,685.37	\$7,331,246.46	
\$12,038,461.88	\$832,876.95	\$12,871,338.83	
\$16,661,903.91	\$1,410,743.54	\$18,071,647.45	

C. F. SMITH, President
F. W. PERRY, Vice-President
LEVI P. SMITH, Vice-President
E. W. Ward, Vice-President
E. S. INMAN, Treasurer
C. E. BEACH, Assistant Treasurer

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CITY HALL SQUARE—NORTH
CAPITAL \$50,000—SURPLUS \$250,000
Commercial and Savings Accounts—Trust Department
INCORPORATED 1888.

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Banks are rallying points for those who wish to join the great army of savers. Banks combine the small money units and make the aggregate available for the use of the government.

FIGHT BY SAVING!

Look for this large electric sign over the door.

Assets over three million dollars.
Surplus over 10% of deposits.
Interest at 4% compounded semi-annually Jan. 1st and July 1st.

Deposits received on or before Wednesday, February 6, will receive interest from February 1. Write for information.

40 years in successful business.

No. 11 Winslow Block, Winslow, Vt.

Are You Enrolled in Our Christmas Club?

Our third year is now ready for your membership. One dollar or fifty cents or twenty-five cents a week for fifty weeks makes Christmas merry for you. Figure it out or call and ask questions.

HOME SAVINGS BANK

190 Main Street Burlington, Vt.

THE STORY-TELLER.

OUR KALEIDOSCOPE

EVEN AS OTHER MEN.

General Gorgas often visits Philadelphia, where his warm friends are legion. observes the Public Ledger. One of these friends brought back from Washington the story of how he ventured to congratulate the genial health expert on his "poise." "Well, I don't know about," chuckled the general as the light of reminiscence gleamed in his eyes. "I remember perfectly well that in the solemnest moment of my life, as I was standing at the altar rail, the clergyman said, 'With thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife' and I got so rattled I couldn't remember what I was supposed to say. So I said, 'Will you please repeat the question?'"

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